

# THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
**ROSS & ROSSER,**  
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, APRIL 14

The "loyalists" of the North and East have a new "agency," in the person of George Thompson, an English abolitionist and disunionist. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette thus notices the "Grand Entree" upon the stage of the Philadelphia Academy of Music:

"Some minutes before 8 o'clock martial music proceeded from behind the stage. Soon thereafter the officers of colored regiments marched in with drums beating and flag flying. An outburst of applause greeted them. It is not long since it would have been dangerous for colored troops, or the officers of colored troops, or any one who should favor this arm of the service, anywhere, or in any way, to make a display of themselves in Philadelphia. Now they are enthusiastically received, as they march on the stage of the Academy of Music, by a vast audience. This is another favorable sign. I begin to think Philadelphia is herself again—that the spirit of '76 is revived, and that Independence Hall is, after all, about in the right place."

After Mr. Thompson told the audience of his former experience, present hopes and other things, he, in the language of the correspondent, "made another point."

"When this rebellion commenced," he remarked, "you were fighting for political Union. This was its first stage; but now you are contending for universal emancipation."

The effect of this telling point, is thus described:

"The audience was now fairly unchained. They clapped and shouted; hats and handkerchiefs waved, and a boisterous applause, indicating unbounded enthusiasm, drowned the voice of the speaker for some minutes. Verily, Mr. Thompson must have concluded, there is a change, and 'America is herself again.'"

The abolitionists' welcome in Washington City was marked and distinguished. He lectured in the Hall of the House of Representatives, was escorted by the Vice President, and honored (?) by the presence of Lincoln, members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives.

The entire business portion of New Liberty, Ky., including many of the private dwellings, was destroyed by fire on the 29th ult. Eighteen families were rendered homeless. Loss \$140,000.

The rebels successfully launched at Charleston, on the 10th ult, their new iron-clad the Ashley. This makes six at that port.

Boys whose fathers have been killed in the war, are to be employed in the New York Postoffice.

Refugees, just arrived in this city from Richmond, say that General Lee is reinforcing his army so fast by conscription that he will open the spring campaign with eighty or ninety thousand men.

A fire occurred at Harrodsburg on Friday evening, in the store house of A. S. Robertson, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, consuming thirteen buildings in the business portion of the place. Ex-Governor Magoffin and Dr. Smadley are the principal sufferers. The aggregate loss is about \$50,000.

The Rochester, N. Y. papers mentioned the escape of sixteen recruits with \$300 bounty each, and add that on the same day there were two hundred and fifty absentees from the 22d Cavalry, who had pocketed 75,000 in local bounty.

"I'll change my base," as the counterfeiter said who he offered bogus for a greenback.

The number of deaths from crinoline in three years in London, it is stated, equals the loss of life by the Santiago fire.

A party of Canadian roughs lately crossed from Toronto to Rochester, enlisted, got the bounty and deserted, and all but one got safely back to Canada with the booty.

A female child was born, some days ago, near Terre Haute, Ind., has neither arms nor legs, but is stout and healthy, and has every prospect of living.

The Emperor of France pays his troops in U. S. gold pieces. Four millions dollars has just arrived in France for that purpose.

Cape Lookout light-house has been partially destroyed by the rebels.

A six-fingered lady pianist has lately appeared in Holland.

FINE TOBACCO.—Two hogheads of the new crop were sold on the 23d ult by Messrs. Spratt & Co., of the Picket Warehouse, at the tall figures of \$84 and \$59. They belong to, and were grown by, Mr. George Wills, of Christian county, and were purchased respectively by Messrs. Roberts & Co. and Mr. J. T. Edmunds of Louisville.

The Mexican clergy have turned against the French.

There are 11,000 grog shops in the city of New York.

The McClellan meeting at New York on the 16th inst, was one of the largest that ever assembled at Cooper Institute. Thousands were turned away for want of room.

The War Department will need over \$97,000,000 before the 1st day of July next. "Nobody hurt."

George Thompson, the English Lecturer on Abolition, Recommends an Insurrection of the Negroes.

Extract from the Speech of the Honorable Shepard Clemens of Virginia, in the House of Representatives of the United States, January 29, 1861.—The House having under consideration the Report of the Select Committee of Thirty-three:

Mr. Speaker there is a chapter in the past which our retiring confederates may do well to remember. In 1834, an English Abolitionist, by the name of George Thompson, was sent from Exeter Hall, to enlighten the dead consciences of the American people—of that period, John A. Murrill, of Madison county, Tennessee, had by means of secret band, bound by signs and oaths, arranged for a general uprising of the negroes on the 25th of December, 1835. Among other papers found, was the following epistle of love from the English emissary, dated March 18, 1834. It was addressed to Murrill:

"DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 4th has come to hand, and its contents have been carefully observed. I think you can count upon the aid you demand with tolerable certainty by the time you name. I approve of your arrangements, and can perceive abundant justification of your views. Could the blacks effect a general concert of action, and let loose the arm of destruction upon their masters, and their property, so that the judgment of God might be visibly seen and felt. It would reach the filthy heart. We must reach the tyranny in another way. We can prepare the feelings of most of the Northern and Eastern people by lecturing. The dissolution of the Union is the object to be kept steadily in view. War will result, and sacking and pillage will follow. Their cities, with the merchandise, may be destroyed, their banks plundered of specie, their paper discarded, so that thousands of Eastern capitalists will suffer for great loss, and would henceforth consider a slave country an unsafe place to make investments. This state of affairs would naturally diminish the value of slave property, and disgust even the tyrant with the policy of slavery, while the whole country would be thus in a state of anarchy and poverty. Their banking institutions and credit sunk into disrepute, it would be an easy matter to effect the total abolition of slavery. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies."

What Broke Up the Old Union.

History is certain to record, for whomsoever will take the little pains to consult documents, laws, and facts, that the New England Puritan preachers, abolition lecturers and essayists, together with the vile school under the lead of West and Seward, who hunted pelf and power without the slightest regard to principle or to consistency, have been the wicked agents in breaking up the old Union.

That 'first gun' was not fired by the Confederates at Sumter. We defy an abolitionist, even, if he be not also an ass, to read Redpath's 'Life of Capt. John Brown,' and then say that the civil war was not begun in Kansas. Read, in that volume, the invasion of Missouri by the fanatic Brown and his co-conspirators—armed with Henry Ward Beecher's Sharp's rifles. Read how the laws of the land were trampled in the dust—blood shed, murder committed, property stolen, by these infamous miscreants—and then say, O Abolitionist, if you be not an ass, that the 'first gun' was fired at Sumter! Read on, in Redpath's 'Life of Captain John Brown,' to where that crazy fanatic threw away his life, and that of a handful of followers, in a splendid assault on the hamlet of Harper's Ferry, mostly occupied by strangers from the North and from Europe. In the civil employment of the United States at and around the arsenal. There, in the heart of a community that had never, in the lives of the generation, heard a hostile gun, he began to slay men—American citizens; and when captured, and asked why he responded 'to free the slaves!' that the Constitution of the United States secured against all such endeavors.

And the bells of the New England conventicles were rung in his honor, and the Puritan pulpits resounded with invocations to him, as one that had 'done his DUTY!'—And these same Puritan pulpits have talked since about the 'first gun' having been fired at Sumter!

Such is the history. Such are the facts. Such have been the guilty causes of the disruption of the bargain of the United States. 'A bargain broken on one side, is broken on all sides.' When the Puritans maddened Northern minds into killing American citizens in Missouri and in Virginia, 'to free the slaves,' and when the Communities and the States of the North, applauded the crazy murderers, as having 'done their duty,' and when they elected Abraham Lincoln in November, 1860, to carry out what John Brown tried in October, 1859, the Southern States had full warning given them of the purpose and bent of their treacherous federates at the North. The 'first gun' was not fired at Sumter!—New York Freeman's Journal.

GIVE THE BOYS TOOLS.—In man there is what may be termed a "making instinct," and our houses, garments, ships, machinery and, in fact, everything we use, are the practical results of this instinct. How important then that this faculty be cultivated and that the idea be at once and forever abandoned that none but mechanics require this great element of usefulness and happiness. Whatever a man's occupation, whether he be a farmer, a merchant, an artist, or a mechanic, there are hourly occasions for its practical application. Being thus general in its usefulness, the cultivation of this constructive faculty should be a primary consideration with parents. Skill in the use of tools is of incalculable advantage. It gives useful employment to many an otherwise idle hour. It prompts one to add a thousand little conveniences to the house, which but for this skill would never be made. In a word, it is the carrying out, in a fuller sense, of the design of the Creator, when he implanted this faculty of constructiveness within us. Let it then be cultivated in children. Indulge the propensity to make water-wheels and miniature wagons, kites and toy boats, sleds and houses—anything in fact which will serve to develop it and render it practically useful. Give the boys good pocket knives, and what is better, give them a good work-shop. Employed in it, they will not only be kept out of mischief, but they will be strengthening their muscles, exercising their mental powers, and fitting themselves for greater usefulness, when they shall be called upon to take their place in the ranks of men.

The original manuscript on which was written "Gray's Elegy" was lately sold at auction, in London, for £100 sterling.

## The Terrible Result.

How is the war progressing? This is the question that interests every body. The North American, an intensely loyal sheet, that a few days ago indicated a disposition to embrace secession, publishes the following, which we presume, coming from a loyal source, to be correct. It is made up to Sept. 1, 1863, and includes the battle of Chickamauga:

CONFEDERATES.			
Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1862 1,250	8,955	3,773	7,087
1863 14,556	47,994	15,574	136,546
1864 12,821	48,300	71,811	131,832
Total 28,627	99,459	89,538	217,465
Confederates died of disease and sickness from commencement of war to present time 180,000.			
FEDERALS.			
Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
1861 4,724	9,791	9,144	23,709
1862 39,879	65,978	46,534	152,391
1863 16,363	68,951	55,251	139,565
Total 40,966	132,745	59,009	262,700
Federals died of disease and sickness during same time, 290,000.			
ANNUALIZATION.			
Federal losses in battles, &c.	262,720		
" " by sickness, &c.	290,000		
Federal total loss in three years	552,720		
Confederate losses in battle, &c.	217,465		
" " by sickness, &c.	130,000		
Confed'ate total loss in 3 years	347,465	347,465	
Excess of Federal loss	205,255		

From Texas.

By late advices from New Orleans we learn that our forces have evacuated Indianola, Texas; and it is reported that Pass Cavallo will be similarly given up. It is even estimated that there will be an abandonment of the entire line of the Rio Grande, with a view to the concentration of all our forces in that department on the more important expedition just organized by Gen. Banks against Northern Louisiana. The evacuation of Indianola took place on Sunday, March 13th, and was signalized by a disaster, in which thirty-four persons lost their lives. The particulars are as follows: "While the Sixty-ninth Indiana were crossing the bayou near Indianola, in pontoon boats, two of the latter were swamped by the heavy sea, and twenty-two men and two officers of the regiment, two privates of the 7th Michigan battery, and eight negroes belonging to the 21 Engineers of the Corps d'Afrique, were drowned. It is said that an officer is partly to blame for this melancholy affair, by overloading the boats. Lieut. Col. Perry at once ordered boats to be manned and sent to the assistance of the drowning men, and a large number were saved."

THE REBEL GENERAL LEE.—Col. Freeman, of the British army, describes Gen. Lee as follows:

General Lee, is, almost without exception, the handsomest man of his age I ever saw. He is fifty years old, tall, broad shouldered, very well made, well set up—a thorough soldier in appearance; and a man whose most courteous and full of dignity. He is a perfect gentleman in every respect. I imagine no man has so few enemies, or is so universally esteemed. Throughout the South all agree in pronouncing him to be as near perfection as man can be. He has none of the small vices, such as smoking, drinking, chewing, or swearing, and his bitterest enemy never accused him of any of the greater ones. He generally wears a well-worn long gray jacket, a high felt black hat and blue trousers tucked into his Wellington boots. I never saw him carry arms, and the only marks of his military rank are three stars on his collar. He rides a handsome horse, which is extremely well groomed. He himself is very neat in his dress and person, and in the most arduous marches he always looks smart and clean.

Steel-Clad Blockade Runners.

We have a report from England that four new paddle steamers, built of steel and of great speed, are about ready to leave Liverpool to engage in running the blockade. They are named the Badger, Let Her B, Fox, and Let Her Rip, and were built for the service. Another report says that these vessels were to have a trial of speed in a race to the Isle of Man on the 28th of March. The London Post says:

Five hundred thousand bales of cotton are stated to be now in the hands of the Confederate Government, while two hundred thousand would suffice to pay off the whole loan. A large amount of bonds have already been delivered and cotton received in exchange, according to agreement. There is, apparently increased facility for running the blockade, and the difference between the delivery-price of cotton in the Southern ports and that obtained for it in Liverpool may stimulate the purchase of bonds; indeed, the principal buying for the last week has been on Liverpool account. There are also, as we have before stated, other negotiations in progress, to which we shall probably before long have again to refer.

'NO IRISH NEED APPLY'—The State of Maine is no place for Irishmen. The Republican Legislature of the State by a resolution have signified their dislike of the Irish emigrants, in a very marked measure. An act was passed, incorporating an 'Emigrant's Aid Society,' to which was given a bounty from the State Treasury, of twenty-five dollars for every emigrant between fifteen and fifty who should be brought into the State. As originally composed, the law including all emigrants, but it was subsequently amended so as to exclude the Irish. We suppose the reason must have been because the Irish are reason converted into good Democrats, while the Germans are sometimes deluded into supporting radical Republicans. But we state the facts, so that Irishmen may give the State of Maine a false berth.

The Constitutional Union says:—"The native pride of the old State has at last been aroused. Her forbearance is exhausted." We have no faith in it. Kentucky has been made to eat dirt. A state that has once allowed itself to be so humiliated will not have its forbearance exhausted. Its Governor allowed himself to be elected by Federal bayonets. There is nothing to hope from such a man, and not much to hope from a people who will submit, without a life-and-death struggle, to have their State elections carried by Federal Bayonets. Gen. Wolford's speech denouncing Lincoln's despotism, is about the only sign of manly life we have seen in Kentucky since the beginning of the war.—N. Y. Day-Book.

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 60 CENTS TO \$6. CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, &c., at dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

## Testimonial of Respect.

OFFICE BANK OF KENTUCKY, MAYSVILLE, April 6, 1864.

We are called upon to perform the sad office of recording the decease of Mr. HAMILTON GRAY, a member of the Board of Directors of this Bank, who died at his residence in Maysville, on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1864.

Mr. GRAY has been a member of this board during the greater portion of twenty years, and his department has always been honorable to himself and useful to this institution. He was prompt in all his business engagements, attentive to the calls made upon his gratuitous services, pleasant and affable in his personal associations, and faithful in his duties in this public position. We mourn his loss, not only as a member of this board, but also as a citizen and friend, and would pay to his memory this slight tribute of respect and affection.

Resolved, That this minute be published in the city papers, and a copy be transmitted to his bereaved family, with the assurance of our sincere grief and our sympathy with them in the irreparable loss they have sustained.

A. M. JANUARY, President.

J. BARBOUR, Cashier.

Tribute of Respect to the late Hamilton Gray.

MAYSVILLE, KY., April 8th, 1864.

At a meeting of Confidence Lodge, No. 52, of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons, held in the Masonic Hall, Maysville, Ky., on Friday, the 8th day of April, A. L. 5864. A. D. 1864, at which there was a full attendance of the members of said Lodge, and a large number of visiting Brethren present, who were invited and took part in the proceedings, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, it has pleased the great Disposer of Human Events to remove from our midst by death, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., our Brother HAMILTON GRAY, the only surviving member of a kind and provident protector society at large of a cherished and useful citizen, and our fraternity, a worthy and exemplary member—therefore, be it—

Resolved, That while we can but deplore the loss of our much loved Brother, yet we recognize in this dispensation the will of our Supreme Grand Master, and bow in humble submission to the sound of His gavel.

Resolved, That the heart stricken family of the deceased have our warmest condolence and most inexpressible sympathy in their afflictive bereavement, and that while we would not presume to mingle our grief with sorrow so deep and sacred as theirs, yet the loss, though peculiar and irreparable to them is common to us all, and we therefore beg that they will pardon and accept a sympathetic tear.

Resolved, That the members of the fraternity present will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that our Lodge be draped in mourning for the same period.

Resolved, That a copy of this Preamble and resolutions, signed by the Master, Secretary and Committee, be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, and be also furnished the City papers for publication.

R. ALBERT, W. Master.  
H. BASSETT, Secy.  
W. P. COOK, J. R. GIBSON, Committee.  
W. N. HOWE, Secretary.

Continental Money.

The first issue was made in 1775. The depreciation began in three years afterwards, and went on as follows:

March, 1778, \$1 in coin was worth \$1.75 in paper.

September, 1778, \$1 in coin was worth \$4 in paper.

March, 1779, \$1 in coin was worth \$16 in paper.

September, 1779, \$1 in coin was worth \$19 in paper.

March, 1780, \$1 in coin was worth \$100 in paper.

December, 1780, \$1 in coin was worth \$100 in paper.

May, 1781, \$1 in coin worth \$500 in paper.

Not long after these days, the holder of government money paid twenty thousand dollars for a ham, and ten thousand dollars for half a pound of tea. Nobody could complain that the debt was not fairly contracted. But failure and repudiation were none the less inevitable.—N. Y. Mercantile Journal.

Frightful Explosion.

The explosion of the boiler in Merrick & Son's Foundry in Philadelphia, by which six men were killed and forty wounded, has been noticed in our dispatches. It was a frightful evidence of the power of steam. In one instance a dwelling on Fifth street, opposite the foundry, came near being leveled by a piece of iron girder. This bit of metal was thrown out of the engine room, some five hundred feet, to the house in question; and carrying away a section of the iron area fence entered a fifteen inch brick wall, through which it passed, as well as through the parlor back wall, and into the yard beyond, where it lodged.

The boiler which exploded was sent to ribbons, portions of it having been thrown toward all points of the compass, some fifty feet in a southeasterly direction from the original location.

A second boiler adjacent to the one which exploded, and of equal size, was lifted bodily from its position, as though it were only a feather's weight. In the quadrangle in which the boiler shop was located, the ground was covered with iron, bricks and debris of all kinds. The slate roof of the immense blacksmith shop was perforated with a thousand holes, and in some places great plates of iron were rolled together like scrolls. The smoke stack was blown bodily on the roof of one of the machine shops, its weight partially crushed the roof in. In the machine shops, anvils, hammers, axes, wheels, bricks, &c., were strewn about. In one case was a piece of massive iron girder, which had killed a man in its course, after the girder had been broken to fragments by the force of the explosion.

THE WORTH OF GREENBACKS.—"The Government has given a temporary value to Greenbacks. These plasters are paid out of the Treasury at the nominal value—dollar for dollar; but from a new edict from the Secretary of the Treasury they will be received back again, through the Custom House, at sixty-six and two-thirds cents.—This, then, is the Government estimate of the value of a greenback.

PRICE OF BEEF.—A New York letter of Tuesday says:

The beef speculators at the Bull's Head clapped on an extra half cent per pound this morning, which means from two to three cents per pound higher to the consumer when he goes to buy his beefsteak at the retail butcher's. Some dealers were predicting that buyers would have to pay twenty-five cents per pound on the hoof, or go without, before the first of May.

Guerrillas are infesting the Kentucky shore opposite Cairo.

MARRIED.

April 7th, 1864, by Elder Jno. R. Hulet, of this city, Mr. NICHOLAS L. HOLTON to Miss SALLIE A. BROOKOVER, both of Brown County, Ohio.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday, April 10th, 1863, JENNIE, daughter of Jas. M. and CLELLA GRANT, in the ninth year of her age.

SILVER PLATED WARE!—CASTORS SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, &c., AT LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES.

dec17 R. ALBERT, 2d street.

## Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, April 14, 1864.

Sugar—New Orleans, 19 to 20c.

Molasses—New Orleans, 15 to 16c; Half Bbls. 11c.

Coffee—45c, and advancing.

Wheat—Red \$1.20; White \$1.40.

Flour—Selling at from \$6.75 to \$7.50.

Whisky—Market firm Ross & Newell's premium selling at \$1.20.

Crush Sugar, 25c.

Gran 25c.

Lard—10 to 12c, per lb.

Hemp—\$1.40 per ton.

Tobacco—Selling at 7 to 10c.

Blackberry—Bbls. \$14; Half bbls. \$3.00.

Quarters, No. 1, \$6.00.

SALT—50c, 10 bushel.

IRON—Bar Iron 4; Nail Iron 8; Horse Shoe 40c.

NAILS—\$2.25 for 10d.

RICE—11c, 10 lb.

FEATHERS—54 cents lb.

FLAX SEED—\$2.25 @ \$2.35 per bushel.

HEMP SEED—\$3.50 per bushel.

## French Millinery!

Mrs. E. J. WROTEN

Is prepared to exhibit the

## New Spring Styles

— IN —

SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,

LADIES AND MISSES' HATS,

CHILDREN'S AND INFANT'S HATS.

BONNET RIBBONS

Of the richest designs.

The choicest selection of

## FRENCH FLOWERS

The Ladies of Maysville and vicinity are invited to call.

Mrs. E. J. WROTEN,

Second Street,

April 7, 1864—3w

Maysville, Ky.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S

## COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS!

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the Nineteenth Century.

NO MAN'S NAME IS MORE INTIMATELY connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in medical discovery, than that of JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His compound Peppermint Wild Cherry has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction, attained a reputation as widespread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the Bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom his virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it, the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles without fear the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to indorse this extravagant pretension, he is nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that, as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure to either to changes of weather and climate or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

## DYSPEPSIA

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of the Materia Medica that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the eleventh edition of the U. S. Dispensatory, pages 1837 and 1838.

A series of experiments, in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other improved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper-distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is for every one to test for himself the virtue of a new medicine. Give the

## Cedron Bitters

one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific, in all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, or LIVER.

In all affections of the BRAIN depending upon derangement of the Stomach or Bowels; In GOUT, RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA; In FEVER AND AGUE;

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures all these diseases but it prevents them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers, generally.

JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

JOHN D. PARK,

Cor. 4th and Walnut street,

mar 7, 1864—1y

CINCINNATI, O.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by

BEN PHISTERY

Some of the Republican papers are denouncing the Confederate authorities for putting the officers who command the negro regiments in the same room with the negro when they are taken prisoners. Is it not a disloyal practice for an officer to refuse to sleep in the same bed with a negro? Is it not opposing the government, in its great undertaking to make the negro the equal to the white man?

An exchange says that very soon people of moderate means will be able to tell on which side their bread is buttered.

Britannia and Japanned Ware!

A FINE STOCK OF BRITANNIA WARE AND TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS, very cheap, at

dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

## CINCINNATI & MAYSVILLE EXPRESS

ADAMS EXPRESS CO. PROPRIETORS.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO. HAVE MADE an arrangement with the MAYSVILLE PACKET COMPANY, under which they are enabled to establish an Express between Cincinnati and Maysville, and from this date their Messengers may be found on the Steamer

## MAGNOLIA!

Prepared to receive and receipt for all matter offered for transportation, by Express.

W. R. PATTERSON, - - Agent, Cincinnati.

A. M. JANUARY & SON, - - Maysville.

Will receive and forward all matter offered at those points. AT INTERMEDIATE POINTS, the Messenger on the boat will be on hand at every landing, ready to wait on those desiring the Company's services.

ALFRED GAITHER, Superintendent.

March 17, 1864—1m

W. J. ROSS, A. J